

What is claimed is

1. A cell with induced cellular immunity wherein said cellular immunity is induced by reacting *in vitro* a complex comprising a hydrophobized polysaccharide and an antigen with an antigen-presenting cell.

2. The cell according to claim 1 wherein the antigen-presenting cell is a dendritic cell.

3. The cell according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the hydrophobized polysaccharide is a polysaccharide modified with an alkyl group or a sterol residue.

4. The cell according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the hydrophobized polysaccharide is a polysaccharide characterized to contain a saccharide unit, at a ratio of 0.5 to 5 in average per 100 saccharide units that constitute the polysaccharide, whose primary hydroxyl group is a group represented by the formula:



wherein R represents an alkyl group or a sterol residue; m represents 0 or 1; and n represents a positive integer.

5. The cell according to claim 3 or 4, characterized in that the sterol residue is cholesterol residue.

6. The cell according to any one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that the polysaccharide is pullulan or mannan.

7. The cell according to any one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that the antigen is a protein which is presented as an oligopeptide by an MHC class I antigen and induces a cytotoxic T-cell.

8. The cell according to claim 7, wherein the antigen is a tumor cell antigen, a viral antigen, or an autoantigen-reactive T-cell receptor.

9. The cell according to claim 8, characterized in that the antigen is ErbB-2 protein.

10. The cell according to any one of claims 1 to 9, which is characterized to be used as a medicament for parenteral administration.

11. A method for inducing cellular immunity characterized in that said method comprises the step of reacting *in vitro* a complex comprising a hydrophobized polysaccharide and an antigen with an antigen-presenting cell.

12. The method according to claim 11 or 12 characterized in that an amount

SUB
A3

of the complex comprising a hydrophobized polysaccharide and an antigen is sufficient to induce cellular immunity.

13. A method for inducing cellular immunity *in vivo* characterized in that the method comprises the steps of isolating an antigen-presenting cell from a living body, reacting a complex comprising a hydrophobized polysaccharide and an antigen with the antigen-presenting cell, and returning the resulting cell to the living body.

14. The method according to claim 13 which comprises the step of returning the antigen-presenting cell to the living body by parenteral administration.